

GERMANS FRONTING PARIS FORCED BACK 25 MILES BY THE ALLIES; BRITISH CROSS MARNE; MAUBEUGE CAPTURED, SAY GERMANS; KAISER, IN NOTE TO PRESIDENT, PAVES WAY FOR PEACE MOVE

HINT OF PEACE IN THE KAISER'S NOTE TO WILSON

Pretext Is Protest on Dumdum Bullets, but Message Has Deeper Import.

TONE OF LETTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Washington Sees Attempt to Throw Blame on Allies for Continuing War.

WASHINGTON, September 9. President Wilson has received a message from the Kaiser which diplomats in Washington are inclined to view with considerable significance.

In this personal communication to the President the German Emperor seeks to justify some of the acts for which Germany has been criticised in the present war.

He expresses his deep regret for the necessity for the destruction of Louvain. The pretext of the message seems to be a complaint against the alleged use by the allies of dumdum bullets.

More important, however, than any single statement or charge contained in the message was, it is said, the spirit which pervades it. It is understood that it gives evidence of the Kaiser's keen personal feelings over the bloodshed in the present struggle.

There was no definite proposal in the communication in regard to mediation, but it was reported here to-night that the tone of the letter might be construed as indicating a receptive attitude on the part of the Kaiser.

Received Tuesday Night. At the White House no information was obtainable with regard to the communication. It is known, however, that it was received here last night by Secretary Bryan and was delivered by him to the President to-day.

The impression is growing among diplomats in Washington that the German Government is moving now in an effort to throw upon the allies the onus of responsibility for continuing the war.

Thus far Germany has been regarded in this country pretty generally, whether justly or not, as largely responsible for the conflict. Efforts have been made to dispel this impression, but without much apparent success, and the belief in Washington is that Germany is now proceeding on another tack to fix responsibility for the continued bloodshed.

As viewed in Washington the recent activities of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, are explained chiefly on this basis. Germany, so diplomats in Washington say, realizes now that the allies will not consent to peace until they have at least crippled her, and therefore Germany intends to throw upon France, England and Russia full responsibility before the world for the continuance of the conflict.

May Seek New Mediation Offer. It would not be surprising here if the Kaiser and his diplomats should seek to draw from President Wilson a renewal of the mediation offer in more specific terms, if only for the purpose of forcing the allies into a position which might embarrass them in giving a reply.

It is known that these diplomatic maneuvers on the part of Germany have been the subject of discussion by the British Foreign Office.

In fact, there is reason to believe that Sir Edward Grey has taken means to inform the United States in an informal manner what Great Britain's views are in regard to peace. It is understood that he insists that when peace comes it must be of a durable character, and that first of all, Belgium must be re-empowered by Germany for every cent of her losses caused by the violation of her neutrality.

PORTS OPEN, HE SAYS. Ambassador Asserts Germany Is Protecting All Shipping.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who returned to the Elze-Carlton yesterday morning from his visit with Jacob H. Schiff at Seabright, N. J., replied to queries last night in a way to indicate that there was no foundation for the rumors that he had taken part in an initiation of peace negotiations for his country. When asked as to the purpose of his "mission" to Washington last Saturday with Oscar Straus, Ambassador Bernstorff said:

"Mr. Straus and I are good friends, and Continued on Second Page.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. In the case of six glass stoppered bottles. —Ad.

AUSTRIAN ARMY CRUSHED, SAYS ST. PETERSBURG

Czar's Forces Win Desperate Three Days Battle at Ravarusska.

"RUSSIAN POLAND NOW CLEAR OF ENEMY"

Austrians in Rout After Being Attacked on Flank and Rear.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9. A complete victory over the Austrians is reported by Gen. Rouzsky, commanding the Russian army operating in Russian Poland. In his report he says:

"The Austrian army has been completely crushed. Forced to give battle while endeavoring to retreat, our cavalry cut great gaps in their rear guard. When they halted to repel this attack his Majesty's Galician army, which recently captured Lvov (Lemberg), attacked from the south. The Russians fought gallantly and carried the Austrian intrenchments at the point of the bayonet. We have gained a glorious victory."

In announcing the victory the Russian War Office said that the Austrian armies under Gen. von Auffenberg and Gen. Dankl had been completely routed. The presence of many Germans among the prisoners indicates that German reinforcements in some force arrived in time to take part in the battle.

Gen. Rouzsky's forces made the main attack on the right flank of the Austrians at Ravarusska, Galicia, thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg. Another Russian army, sent from Warsaw, made a simultaneous attack on the Austrian rear. The battle began Sunday and was not decided until to-day, when the remnants of the Austrian army, according to the Russian advices, fled, pursued by the Russians.

The Austrians abandoned much of their artillery, ammunition wagons and supplies and three regimental standards which were taken by the Russians. The War Office concludes its announcement with the sentence:

"Russian Poland is now clear of the enemy."

The Russian losses in the fighting were admittedly large, but the Russian military authorities say they were much less than the losses of the Austrians.

THREE ARMIES TO JOIN.

Russians Will Concentrate in Heart of Galicia.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. MILAN, Sept. 9.—The Russian victory at Ravarusska is an important development in the simple and masterly Russian plan for the invasion of Austria.

The army which triumphed is a central force of three which are destined to join in the heart of Galicia.

These armies have operated thus: The first, southward from Lublin; the second, from the northeast via Ravarusska; and the third, from the east by way of Tarnopol, the Dniester valley, Lemberg and Przemyśl. The first of these had the hardest task and has made the least progress. The best Austrian troops were opposed to it. The third army has been extraordinarily successful in its rapid advance through a wealthy district.

The taking of Lemberg must have a disastrous effect on the Austrian army and the whole empire. By its new success the second army has now come to Bobek and has come strongly in line in accordance with the plan. The secret of the Russian success lies largely in the racial trouble, which is proving the ruin of the Austrian army. The second Russian army now is the master of two railway lines leading directly into the interior. Unless the Austrians destroy these lines, which they hardly will have time to do, the Russian advance will be more rapid still.

60,000 DEAD IN ONE DAY.

Casualties in Six Weeks of Warfare Break Record.

Continued on Fourth Page.

POPE BENEDICT TO MAKE PLEA FOR PEACE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, September 9.

THE forthcoming papal encyclical, the issue of which has been purposely delayed until the result of the decisive battle, will contain an appeal for peace.

Pope Benedict has approached Austria and Germany through their envoys here, and both informed the pontiff that they are favorably disposed to second his efforts for peace.

The Czar is understood to be prepared to submit the Pope's offer to, the deferential consideration of Great Britain and France.

Pope Benedict hopes that his appeal may lead to an armistice which would be a prelude of peace.



PARIS FREED FROM DREAD OF UHLANS

Kaiser's Daring Horsemen Driven Miles From the Capital.

By HAROLD ASHTON.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. CHEYENNE, Sept. 8 (Tuesday).—We have good tidings to-day.

The German right is on the run, for a spell anyway, and Paris may breathe again. The siege, if siege there is to be, is a long way off yet.

The other afternoon Uhlan raiders were scampering through Chantilly and a cavalry dash at — (name deleted), nearer still, was turned by a fine splash of daring by a mere handful of English with two or three Maxims.

I must say these German uhlans with their fine mounts are splendid riders. All are utterly fearless and are demons for daring. They ride and they ride, poking here, there, everywhere. They have been making moonlight raids for a few nights back very near to the city gates and from what I know of their tactics and their carelessness of the consequences I should not have been surprised to hear the clatter of them along the astonished boulevards.

But yesterday we changed all that. They vanished and the roads around Paris for many miles are now clear.

Food for the Fighting Men.

My journey through the silver dawn this morning brought me unchallenged and quite comfortably to the restful valley of the Grand Morin. Further and further eastward I rode until at the last full blaze of noon I saw ahead white dust whirling at the end of the ribbon of road and, ye gods!—a string of London general buses ripping along stacked inside and out with yards of good French bread, bales of cheeses, quantities of cabbages and various other masses of comforting stuff.

Next a detachment of French cavalry was riding with loose rein. The long tails of their splendid horses were flying. "Good-by for the present," was the message of the cavalymen to the city far behind. All were speeding to the northeast where, under a black, sullen cloud trembling with heaven's artillery tumult of another kind raged.

We were not retreating this time. Somewhere beyond the cloud, pierced now and again by livid streaks of flame, the German right was rolling back.

A French officer of the cuirassiers rode up. He spied my civilian garb and wanted to know my business. I pulled from my grimy shirt a small library of passports and other viled documents. The officer laughed merrily and shook hands.

"The Anglais," said he, "have come along. It's all right. We have turned them. We're at last chasing them. This is our first stage to Berlin." On he rode like a whirlwind.

He was glad and jolly and so were the French Tommies as they swung along, burnt black as cinders.

German Right Beaten Back.

I learned from these soldiers that since yesterday the German right has been driven twenty-five miles up the valley of the Marne and is still retreating. Watching that significant cloud ahead one could see it plainly enough. I rode on, met some English soldiers and then entered the Marne valley. The village of — (name deleted) was still smoking—an aftermath of last night's battles. A combined rush of French and British cavalry had smashed into a patrol of German cavalry and utterly demolished them on the outskirts

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—The official communique announces that the British have crossed the Marne River and that the Germans have retreated about twenty-five miles on the left wing. The Germans are throwing their forces against the centre in the hope of counteracting the successes of the allies upon the left wing.

A report from Berlin says that Maubeuge has fallen and that 40,000 prisoners and 400 guns have been taken. A despatch from Bordeaux, however, says that the city is holding out heroically.

The general impression in both France and Great Britain is that the danger of the siege of Paris is past and that the allies are meeting with greater success than the somewhat laconic despatches from the front would indicate.

RUSSIA.—The Russians report a victory in a battle at Ravarusska in Galicia, about forty miles northwest of Lemberg. They say that two forces attacked the Austrians here upon their right and rear and that the Austrians were compelled to retreat.

St. Petersburg says that Russian Poland is now free of Austrians. The Russians are making an attack upon the strongly fortified position of Grodek, near Lemberg.

Reports from St. Petersburg say that Königsburg has been invested and that

the Russian forces have been reformed there by the arrival of large forces of reservists.

GERMANY.—Emperor William has sent a despatch to President Wilson in which he protests against the participation of the Belgian people in the war, and expresses deep regret at the destruction of interesting places in that country. He makes a strong protest against the alleged use by the English of dumdum bullets.

The belief is held in Washington that this is merely an opening wedge for an effort on the part of the Germans to bring about peace.

ITALY.—A correspondence from Milan says that there is no doubt that the sentiment of Italy is against Austria and for England. The people of Italy are longing to join the fight, and it is doubtful if the Premier, who has been keeping his enthusiasm in check, will be able to do so much longer. It is said that Italy's part in the war will be to use her navy to cooperate with the Franco-British squadron in the Adriatic if necessary—the main Italian fleet being upon the Austro-Italian frontier from Udine.

An army will be sent from Chiochia to enter Austria through Trieste and a force at Como will stand ready to repel German and Austrian invasion into Lombardy to attack Milan.

Maubeuge Has Fallen, Berlin Wireless Reports

Germans Say They Have Captured Fortress With 40,000 Men and 400 Guns—Four Generals Also Prisoners—Siege Lasted Many Days.

KAISER'S MILITARY LINES ARE NOW CLEARED

WASHINGTON, September 9.

An announcement of a German victory at Maubeuge and the surrender of that important fortified French town was conveyed to the German Embassy here to-day in the following radiogram:

"General headquarters report that Maubeuge has fallen, 400 guns, four Generals and 40,000 prisoners captured."

In another despatch there was this reference to Maubeuge:

"All German papers emphasize the importance of the capture of Maubeuge. The German military lines are now free and also the capture of 40,000 men is a number so vast as seriously to weaken the enemy."

"At Strasbourg a session of a court-martial has officially stated that two months before mobilization franco-tireur bands were organized by the distribution of arms to civilians."

Maubeuge is a fortress of the first class in the French Department of the Nord on the Somme River, six miles from the Belgian frontier. Its defences include eight forts, six in the north and two south of the river.

The fortress has held out against a prolonged German attack for at least a week. The German general staff announced on September 6 that two of the forts had fallen and that the German artillery was bombarding the town, which was in flames.

The French War Office announced at the same time that the fortress was continuing its resistance. The following day M. Millerand, the French Minister of War, telegraphed the Governor of Maubeuge congratulating the garrison on its heroic defence and instructing them to prolong their resistance until relief should come, expressing the hope that this would not be long. The Governor's name also was mentioned in the orders of the day for his splendid spirit.

A part of the British expeditionary force was at Maubeuge assisting in the defence as late as September 5, according to London despatches of that date.

FRENCH REPORT DIFFERS.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—The French War Ministry issued the following this afternoon:

"The defence of Maubeuge continues heroically against the strong German forces and heavy siege guns."

The German field guns which opposed our crowd here were all fitted with an old snipe contraption which necessitated continual resighting and much loss of time.

Their shooting was good whenever they found the range, but it was not a patch to ours. Just as the thunderstorm burst we had them either smashed or on the run, absolutely demoralized. We captured a number of prisoners, horse and foot.

The storm which burst at the tail end of this fight in the Marne Valley was a sousing drencher. The French and English soldiers stripped off their tunics and shirts and absolutely revelled in the glorious shower bath. Many stood stark naked in the downpour. They were a most amazing sight; black as niggers from the rim of their hats to the rim of their collars and the rest of them snow white by comparison.

GERMANS "BEGIN MOVEMENT OF RETREAT," ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Kaiser's Troops Attempt to Offset Defeats on Right, but Fail to Gain, While Desperate Fighting Continues.

FORMATIONS HOLD FIRM AND ALLIES' ADVANCE PUSHES ON

German Reinforcements Unable to Change Tide—No Action Against Nancy—Situation in Alsace and Vosges the Same.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BORDEAUX, via London, September 9.

The following official communication was issued here to-night:

"The Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat along the whole front.

"The strategic situation of the French troops appears to have improved, but it would be well not to anticipate the final result of the battle, which extends over a front of several hundred kilometers.

"The Germans are experiencing some difficulty in getting a supply of troops.

"It would appear that the French troops, generally speaking, have made progress."

THE FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 9.

The official communique issued at 11:20 to-night says:

FIRST—On our left wing all the attempts of the Germans to break our formations or those of our troops on the right bank of the Ourcq were unsuccessful.

The English army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has retreated about forty kilometers (25 miles).

SECOND—At our centre and on our right wing there is no notable change.

The official communique issued at 3:05 o'clock this afternoon, said:

FIRST—On our left wing, although the Germans have reinforced their troops, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the English army.

SECOND—Along our centre our advance is slow but general. On our right wing there was no action on the part of the enemy against the forts around Nancy. There are no changes in the Vosges or Alsace.

Everything points to the belief that the French are gaining real successes which will be decisive if the centre in the Vitry-le-Francois district holds out.

Germans Press Hardest in Centre.

The Germans seem to be making the strongest effort there with troops from Eastern Belgium and Luxemburg, who are not so fatigued as Gen. von Kluck's men. The French are holding their positions sufficiently well to allow the success their left is obtaining to be driven home.

The front line of the great battle which has been in progress for the last three days crosses the Ile de France, Champagne, Argonne and Meuse districts, passes through cultivated plateaux and dry, sterile regions, interspersed here and there by marshes and forests. In one place it descends to the plain and in another it winds among the hills. It includes, generally speaking, the whole basin of Paris.

British officers back from the front say a battle has been raging with terrific fighting for four days. The British troops captured many guns and caissons. The Germans are surrendering in groups of fifty or sixty men.

REPORT ALLIES HAVE CUT
GERMAN LINES IN THE EAST

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, citing his despatch "France, September 9," says:

"It is reported, from trustworthy sources that the allies have cut part of the enemy's lines of communications in the east. It seems highly probable that we shall be able to drive them back upon their ammunition and supply

column, in which case it will be confusion worse confounded."

GERMANS MOVE TO REAR.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The correspondent of the Daily Express telegraphs from a place near the French left under date of to-day:

"Everything is going well so far. The Germans are still moving eastward